

## THE EVENING STAR,

With Sunday Morning Edition.

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## A Voice in the Wilderness.

An article has just been printed which states that the German people have accepted the "official lie" about Germany being attacked and forced to fight for self-defense; that they do not understand the account being made against them on the score of fifty months of brutal rule in Belgium in which every rule of humanity was broken, the devastation of northern France, air raids against all law, the sinking of passenger and hospital ships, secret agreements with the Irish and Flemish peoples, the smuggling of explosives, bacilli and incendiary instruments into neutral countries and "everywhere bribery, fraud and deceit"; that they do not realize the situation they have to face; that the revolution is a fraud.

Who writes this article? An American, an Englishman, an Italian, a Frenchman, a Belgian? No, a German, Maximilian Harden, virtually the only German who has had the courage and the capacity to tell the truth throughout the war, and today the only one who stands forth and tells it at the present crisis in German affairs.

Will he be heeded? It is to be doubted. There is no sign that the German people realize any of the truths Harden sets forth. They are busy with politics, trying to set up a government without any manifestation of remorse for the crimes committed by their former leaders and by them in blind obedience to those leaders.

At Berlin rivals for leadership are maneuvering, groups are forming under varying socialistic designations, but there is no real revulsion of feeling against those who have made a wreck of Germany and caused her name to be a stench in the nostrils of the world. The soldiers returning from the front are cheered as heroes, though their hands are caked with the blood of innocent women and children. Not one of the groups scheming for advantage at the capital has declared repudiation of the war, not one has expressed horror at the violation of treaties.

If the war had been won by Germany everything done in prosecuting it would have been hailed with approval. Now that the war has been lost the chief thought of the people is for food, to be obtained, if possible, from the allies, and for revenge upon the profit-making classes who have exploited them in the past.

If Harden is spared to continue to preach the truth in Germany he may gain a hearing there. But his is a hard task, and he doubtless knows it. His very words of admonition are eloquent of his despair of anything like a real arousal of conscience on the part of the German public.

President Wilson's tribute to Christopher Columbus is a reminder of the enormous influence the discovery of America finally exerted in checking Hun atrocities.

At a distance the ex-kaiser looks a little like a man who has decided to retire as far as possible from public observation until a scandal blows over.

The "hard winter" prophets may find encouragement now and then in the weather predictions, if not in actual conditions.

The boys who are waiting to come home are entitled to hope that they will not be required to spend another Christmas on foreign territory.

The Naval Program.

The Secretary of the Navy yesterday continued his observations on naval matters before the House naval committee. He wants two fleets, one for the Atlantic and one for the Pacific.

This is taken from a press report: "Mr. Daniels did not indicate to the committee how many ships will be in each fleet. It is assumed, however, that there will be an equal distribution of the capital ships, most of which heretofore have been kept on the Atlantic coast. During joint maneuvers the combined fleet will visit each coast so as to give the people on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard an opportunity to see the full naval force."

We shall probably hear now from the opponents of the present naval program the charge that this is intended to put Japan on notice; that we have one eye peeled for her and the other for England, and are preparing for antagonists worthy of our steel.

As a matter of fact, this program is not new. It has not grown out of the war. For some years advocates of an adequate Navy have been pointing out our neglect of the Pacific, where our interests have greatly increased with the acquisition of Hawaii and the Philippines. We have had but little strength in an ocean where we have needed a great deal.

It is time to supply the deficiency—the very time. The naval equipments and needs of all nations are under discussion. A comparison of our own with others is in order, and it shows

that the attitude of the friends of the Navy, with the President and Secretary Daniels at their head, is correct and persuasive.

There is no purpose to put any nation on notice, as American croakers very well know. We are enlarging the Navy, not for attack, but defense.

Surely the events of the past few years do not sustain the contention that a great nation can dispense with weapons of defense. The millenarians have not a leg to stand on. Nothing supports their belief that the last war has been fought, and that plowshares and pruning-hooks are the symbols of the future.

Money spent on the Navy will be well spent. Taxation is heavy, and taxes are never welcome. But the people well understand that the expenses of the government at present and for some years to come cannot be shirked. America is much more now than "a billion-dollar country," and must be supported on a scale befitting its development and all that attaches to a nation of great size, great wealth and great opportunity and obligation.

Senators Should Speak Out.

Mr. Reed of Missouri is the first senator to speak outside the Senate chamber on the subject of the coming Versailles conference. His remarks, delivered in New York, were promptly cabled to Paris, and, very properly, were read there with as much attention as though they had been delivered in his official place. The point was that they represented his views as a senator, and would govern him when the time came to vote as a senator on the Versailles result.

We see that what ever senators say in or out of the Senate on matters relating to the peace conference is of value sufficient to insure its transmission abroad.

And this leads to a suggestion. Why should not the Senate thus poll itself, so to say, for the information of the conference? There is time enough. In thirty days many senators could record themselves in their own way.

For a period, Versailles will hold the center of the stage. The eyes of the world will be turned there. Everything said, or proposed, or done there will be of world-wide interest. The result of the conference will, it is hoped, be of service to the world.

But, for all that, Versailles will not be the whole show. The capital of the United States will for the same period be a place of great consequence. Only a part of the treaty-making power of this government will be exercised by the President at Versailles. The other part resides in the Senate, and will be exercised here. So that the views of senators as to what should be done by the conference to promote and preserve the best interests of all peoples should be frankly expressed in time to influence, if possible, the conference's deliberations.

And by speaking now senators will also serve their own constituents. The American public is long on curiosity and short on information respecting the situation created by the war and what should be done about it. The President left home without taking the country into his confidence about how he would present the country's case at Versailles. Hence, senators, who are to review the President's performance, should feel, and indulge, a strong impulse to speak out.

England's royal table service is so expensive that it is doubtless necessary to have numerous plain clothes men at hand to keep an eye on the dishwashers.

This is the first January in several years that has not heard some mention of a spring drive in contemplation by Hindenburg.

The bolsheviki are demonstrating how much easier it is to destroy governments than to make one.

A few anarchists have no respect whatever for Philadelphia's reputation as the City of Brotherly Love.

The Potsdam Conference.

Carl Kautsky, who is preparing a German "white book" dealing with the origin of the war, states that all the correspondence of the former German Emperor that was kept at Potsdam has been burned, as well as a number of documents dealing with internal questions. Nevertheless, the white book—which should be published in some other color—will contain all the diplomatic documents bearing on the war from the crime at Sarajevo to the invasion of Belgium. The loss of the kaiser's personal correspondence is to be greatly regretted. He was a ready letter writer and received notes from all parts of the world. A compilation of his private correspondence would make a "white book" of the most intense interest and the greatest value.

Kautsky is also quoted as saying that the report of a German crown council held at Potsdam on the 5th of July, 1914, was incorrect, but that the kaiser had a "conference" on that day "with a small number of prominent Germans," at which it was decided to support Austria in her demands on Serbia. This is doubtless only a matter of terms, whether the meeting was a conference or a crown council. Ambassador Morgenthau in his story of the happenings at Constantinople while he was ambassador there tells how Baron Wangenheim, the German ambassador, told him that he had been summoned to Berlin for the Potsdam meeting of July 5; that the kaiser presided and nearly all the important ambassadors attended. Though Wangenheim in his frank disclosure to Mr. Morgenthau used no names in describing the attendants at the conference, he specifically said that among them were the heads of the general staff

and of the navy and also the great bankers, railroad directors and captains of German industry.

Other witnesses than Wangenheim, as reported by Mr. Morgenthau, have confirmed the presence at the Potsdam meeting of the German capitalists, who, when they were asked if they were ready for war, declared that they must have two weeks to sell their foreign securities and to make loans. According to Wangenheim it was thereupon decided to give the bankers time to adjust their finances and then, as Mr. Morgenthau says, the several members went quietly back to their work or started on vacations. "The kaiser went to Norway on his yacht, Bethmann-Hollweg left for a rest, and Wangenheim returned to Constantinople."

During those two weeks German-held securities were thrown on the market. There was a sensational drop in the stock exchanges of London, Paris and New York that at the time was inexplicable. It was simply Germany liquidating for war.

Crown council or conference, the Potsdam meeting rendered the decision that flung the world into conflict. The kaiser was present and directed the proceedings, and he went to Norway with full knowledge of the program, that there was to be a period of at least a fortnight of calm—the interval was actually seventeen days—followed by an ultimatum to Serbia that everybody at the Potsdam meeting understood as the first step of the campaign for world domination.

Winter Prospects.

Prediction of a cold wave on its way east gives promise of some real winter weather in this region within a few hours. There has been up to date practically no cold weather, and the entire absence of snow—save for a few flakes in the air on one or two occasions—has caused the feeling that this will be a mild winter. There are numerous natural signs to the same effect that have been noted, such as the movements of birds and the leafing of certain wild plants. In any case, the lack of snow up to and beyond the 1st of January is a definite gain, and in the present state of public health is a matter of sincere gratification. A snowfall in this climate is never to be welcomed, as the almost inevitable result is a slushy condition which causes illness. Thus far in the course of the influenza epidemic it has been found that cool dry weather is more wholesome than wetness, and possibly the cold wave that is scheduled to reach Washington soon may have a beneficial effect in checking the spread of the disease.

Most of the imported wines were consumed on New Year eve. Many who used to regard domestic champagnes superciliously are now vastly more patriotic.

Up to the present moment almost anybody is free to have his own ideas as to what a league of nations ought precisely to be.

Prussians mention "an undefeated army," but at least refrain from trying to revive the term "strategic retreat."

The influenza epidemic has been checked, but not to an extent that warrants reckless indifference to its possibilities.

If the Armenians perfect an organization many an old Turkish official will be more apprehensive than ever about his future.

## SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

## A Year From Now.

"I wish I had kept a diary for the year 1918."

"And no doubt you are going to wish the same thing for 1919."

## Encouraging a Myth.

"Do your children believe in Santa Claus?"

"They did a week ago. As time passes they grow non-committal."

## A Mood for Retribution.

"What is your reason for favoring prohibition so strongly?"

"Well," replied Uncle Bill Bottletop, "if it's goin' to be, it's goin' to be. And I know some of these chaps that are advocatin' it who will suffer from a thirst more than I will, which'll serve 'em right."

## The Old and New Year.

Just now a rosy youth we scan—How soon his youth is past! Indeed, I never knew a man Whose whiskers grew so fast.

## Intellectual Bluffing.

"Bliggins is in trouble again."

"How?"

"He thought it was audaciously smart to refer to himself as a socialist. Now some of the bolsheviki are looking him up and insisting on calling him 'brother.'"

## The Calendar.

Another calendar procure, And hang it on the wall, But briefly will its days endure, Its leaves begin to fall.

The New Year tidings glad are told, The holidays are through—The earth turns over once. Behold! It's January 2!

We'll toss away the leaves of care, With some of gentle cheer; And day by day we will prepare To greet another year.

A year with duties of its own—Each leaf that drops away Shall to humanity make known A braver, better day.

## Woodward &amp; Lothrop

Store Opens 9:15 A.M. New York—WASHINGTON—Paris Store Closes 6 P.M.

## Tomorrow--The First Remnant Day of the New Year

Our first Remnant Sale of the New Year is always looked forward to by our patrons as a day of unusual opportunity for saving. This season—the greatest in our history—leaves us many small lots of desirable merchandise that we shall close out at very greatly lowered prices.

Apparel for men, women and children, as well as household items, are included, and most every department is represented.

Remnant sales are not returnable; none sent C. O. D.; nor are Phone or Mail Orders accepted.

## Friday Special ale of Manufacturer's Sample Blouses

10 dozen latest models of Georgette crepe that were intended to sell at \$5.75, \$6.00, \$6.75 and \$7.50, but because of some slight imperfection in stitching or other inconspicuous defect, we secured them for a Friday special offering at \$4.50. There are all sizes in the lot, and many original styles, including blouses in white, black, and flesh, gray, maize and bisque colorings.

Friday Special Price, \$4.50

## A Grouping of Lingerie Blouses

From Our Regular Stock At Important Price Reductions

Too many prices and styles to note individually, but we assure you that every one is offered at a greatly reduced price. There is a choice of sizes as well as models, most of them soiled from handling during the holiday season.

Third floor, G street.

## We Announce the Continuance of Our Annual Clearance Sale of Women's Winter Apparel

WHICH EXTENDS TO EVERY

Suit Coat Skirt Dress

that remains from our comprehensive winter display AND ALSO INCLUDES

Fur Garments Separate Fur Pieces All at Very Radical Price Reductions

Third floor.

## CLEARANCE of WINTER MILLINERY

14 Trimmed Hats, black and colors, were \$7.00 and \$8.00. Reduced to \$5.00.

3 Trimmed Hats, were \$10.00. Reduced to \$7.50.

5 Trimmed Hats, were \$14.00. Reduced to \$10.00.

Untrimmed Hats Reduced to \$8.00

Formerly \$12.00

10 hats in all, velvet with facing of Beaver cloth; including 2 in navy blue, 2 in black with sand-color facing, 2 black and taupe, 1 brown, 1 taupe and 2 all black; varying from small rolled shapes to large flat brims.

Untrimmed Hats Reduced to \$3.95

Formerly \$6.00

Small and medium sizes, in rolled and turban effects; navy, brown, purple, burgundy and black.

Untrimmed Hats Reduced to \$1.50

Formerly \$2.95

18 Velvet Hats, large and medium sizes, in black and colors.

Third floor, Eleventh street.

## Friday Special in Women's Silk Hose \$1.65 Pair

Twenty dozen pairs purchased especially for this Friday offering, in black, white and colors; slightly irregular in weave, seconds of \$2.00 and \$2.50 quality.

First floor, G street.

## Friday Special in Women's Combination Suits

Twenty dozen Swiss Ribbed Cotton Suits, in ankle or knee lengths; reduced to \$2.00 for regular sizes, and \$2.25 for extra sizes.

Women's Plain Merino Vests and Pants

A small but very desirable lot, offered at greatly reduced prices.

First floor, G street.

## Friday Special in Children's Underwear

A small lot of vests, pants and drawers, in white or natural; mostly all wool.

NATURAL WHITE  
Size 22 at..... 95c Size 28 at..... \$1.25  
Size 24 at..... \$1.05 Size 32 at..... \$1.45  
Size 26 at..... \$1.15 Size 34 at..... \$1.65  
First floor, G street.

## Important Reductions on Furnishings for Men

9 Men's Soft Felt Hats, flat or roll brims, dark green and tan; sizes 6 7/8 and 7; were \$2.65; now \$1.00.

28 pairs of Men's Tan Cape Walking Gloves, heavy outcams; sizes 7 3/4, 8 1/4 and 8 3/4; were \$2.50; now \$1.35.

23 pieces Men's Fine Silk and Wool Underwear, medium weight, in natural gray, unshrinkable; shirts, size 46; drawers, sizes 36, 38, 40 and 44; were \$3.75; now \$2.50.

38 pieces Men's Winter-weight Natural Gray Wool Underwear, unshrinkable; a splendid weight and quality; shirts, sizes 38, 40 and 42; drawers, sizes 34, 36 and 38; were \$3.00; now \$2.00.

47 Men's Muslin Night Shirts, V-neck style; slightly soiled from handling; sizes 16, 17 and 18; were \$2.50; now \$1.65.

24 Men's Night Shirts, V-neck style; slightly soiled; sizes 15, 16 and 19; were \$2.00; now \$1.35.

30 Men's Mercerized Cotton Pajamas, plain colors, medium and large sizes; were \$3.00 and \$3.50; now \$2.15.

19 Suits of Men's Madras Pajamas, white and striped designs, medium and large sizes; were \$4.00 and \$4.50; now \$3.50.

Main floor, F street.

## The Greatest Value Demonstrations in This Clearance of Fine Overcoats

Now that restrictions on selling are removed, we can greet the boys back from camp, as well as the army of civilians who kept the war-time machinery going at home, with the greatest value demonstrations since before the war.

We suggest prompt selection, for it will not take those leaving off khaki long to avail themselves of this opportunity.

## The Big Attraction—Overcoats

The Finest in Our Men's Clothes Store

Reduced to \$23.75, \$36.75, \$46.75 and \$64.75

These prices for distinctive coats of the most conservative, the more pronounced and in-between styles—Chesterfields, Ulsters and Box models—variously designed for the young man, the elderly man and men in between. The selection of materials is a good one—developed in oxford grays, browns, blues, plain black or fashionable novelty fabrics. Many full silk lined; others with silk yokes and sleeves. Some of our finest winter models in the lot.

Also the following:

33 Young Men's First Long Trousers Suits, in popular fancy mixtures, odds and ends of our winter display, in sizes 32, 33, 34 and 35. Reduced to \$12.75.

4 Tan Raincoats, trench style models, that have become slightly faded from window display; sizes 36, 40, 42 and 44. Reduced to \$23.00 each.

Main floor, Tenth street.

## In the Boys' Department

## A Clearance of Broken Lots of Boys' Overcoats

Quantity ..... 6 10 12 5 3 6 6 2  
Sizes ..... 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

In the above sizes are very desirable garments, made of serviceable fabrics, in medium and dark shades; full or half belted models; buttoned-to-the-neck and convertible collar styles—every one taken from our regular stock.

For Clearance:  
Reduced to \$7.75 Each

## Hats for Boys

From 3 to 8 Years

Popular shapes of fine quality plush and velvet, in plain black, navy, brown and green; also a few novelty combinations—some worn by small girls; formerly priced \$2.50 to \$4.00. There are just forty-eight in the lot.

For Clearance: Reduced to \$1.00 Each

## Boys' Wash Suits

In Sizes 3 to 10 Years

Suits that have become soiled from handling during Christmas week; becoming Junior Norfolk and sailor boy models, formerly priced at \$2.25 to \$3.95.

For Clearance: Reduced to \$1.65 Each

## Boys' Cotton Night Shirts

Broken sizes in slightly soiled garments from our own stock, formerly priced at \$1.00. For the clearance sale, reduced to 65c each.

Fourth floor, Tenth street.

## Housefurnishings

1 Tin Dish Pan, was \$1.45; now 75c.  
1 White Enamel Dish Pan, was \$2.10; now \$1.25.

1 White Bread Box, was \$2.00; now \$1.25.

1 White Bleaching Case (damaged), was \$4.50; now \$1.50.

1 Garbage Can, was \$1.85; now \$1.00.

2 Galvanized Pails, were 80c each; now 40c each.

1 Waste Basket, was \$1.00; now 35c.

1 Waste Basket, was \$1.00; now 50c.

1 White Baking Pan, was \$1.50; now \$1.00.

1 White Baking Pan, was \$1.65; now \$1.00.

1 Step Ladder Chair, was \$2.50; now \$1.50.

1 Gray Enamel Preserving Kettle, was \$1.00; now 50c.

4 Hotkold Carafe, were \$7.25 each; now \$5.00 each.

1 Nickel Hotkold Set, was \$14.50; now \$10.00.

1 Nickel Hotkold Set, was \$13.25; now \$8.25.

1 Copper Tray, was \$2.00; now \$1.25.

2 Bread Trays, were \$3.25; now \$2.50 each.

Fifth floor, Eleventh street.

## Pride Laundry Soap

7c Cake, or 65c Dozen

A new shipment of Pride Laundry Soap, unexcelled in quality for laundry purposes, will enable our customers to guard against further advance in prices by providing a quantity now.

Fifth floor, Center.

## China and Pottery

1 Imported Decorated Bedside Set, was \$6.00; now \$2.50.

15 Oatmeal Dishes, in black and white striped patterns; were 20c; now 10c each.

1 Art Pottery Fruit or Flower Dish, was \$2.00; now \$1.00.

8 Limoges China Service Plates, handsome designs; were \$2.00 each; now \$